✠ THE LEAGUE AT WORK SERIES ✠

THE MISSIONARY SPOKE OF THE EPWORTH WHEEL

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THE MISSIONARY SPOKE OF THE EPWORTH WHEEL

A Handbook of Missionary Methods

BY

W. W. COOPER AND F. S. BROCKMAN

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THE methods outlined in this manual are given with great confidence as to their permanent usefulness to the Epworth League, because they have been thoroughly tested by actual experience in local Leagues and other young people's societies. They are largely adaptations to the special needs of the League from those methods used so successfully for the past ten years by the Intercollegiate Young Men's Christian Associations. We take pleasure in acknowledging our obligations to Mr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, who has done more than any man living to make the colleges missionary. For the charts on India we are indebted to the Student Volunteer Union of Great Britain.

Our prayers accompany this little book that it may have some part in leading the Epworth League to realize the great possibilities which God has placed within its reach.

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"Believe, hope, love, pray, burn, waken the dead!"

THE MISSIONARY SPOKE.

I.

The Obligation Resting upon the Epworth League to Interest its Members in Missions.

ONLY as it arouses among its members an interest in missions can the Epworth League fulfill its solemn obligation to the Church. From the day when our Lord commanded his disciples, "Go ye, therefore, and make disciples of all the nations," missions has been the supreme duty of the Church. The Church is nothing less than a missionary society, and the Epworth League, as one of the departments of aggressive enterprise, is pledged to train the young people of the Church in its duties and to fill them with the hope of its world-dominating destiny. One great function of the Epworth League is to develop leadership on the lines of the divine commission. A well-known leader has said, "The fulfillment of this commission is the Church's only excuse for existence;" and Dr. John Hall has aptly termed missions "the business of the Church." The recognition of this duty is the glory of Methodism. It was born in the mission home at Epworth. Its founder set its bounds as well as those of his own unparalleled labors when

1. To the Church.

The place of missions in the Church.

he declared, "The world is my parish;" Coke, our first bishop, was found dead on his knees in the ship which was bearing him to Ceylon, whither he had pleaded with tears to be sent as a pioneer missionary; and one of the bishops of our day has said, "Methodism and missions are almost inseparable terms."

This obligation assumes an additional significance from the fact that the Church has committed to the Epworth League that element from which alone we may expect any material advance in the missionary enterprise. The days of youth are days of hope, of enthusiasm, of open-heartedness, before the greed of gain has closed the eye of faith or worldly wisdom has taught a deadly conservatism. If the Methodist Episcopal Church is to meet the expectation of one of its eminent bishops and "sustain a thousand men and twice as many women in the heathen world alone," the members of the Epworth League must largely do it.

The importance of the young people in the missionary enterprise.

Who can measure the responsibility resting upon the Epworth League when we add to the importance of the young people the providential opportunity before the Church? To quote the burning words of one of our most experienced and successful missionaries, "We live in startling times; we witness the march of the most stupendous events ever seen in the world's history." Is it not a significant fact that the great uprising of the young people and the arrival of the Church at the Kadesh-Barnea of the ages in this new missionary era should have come at one and the same time?

The present crisis.

Again, the Epworth League will signally fail in its most imperative duty to its members if it does not afford them an opportunity of coming intelligently in touch with the world-embracing missions of the Church. The primary object of the Epworth League, as we have seen above, is to train its members for leadership in a Church whose field is the world. The League incurs thereby a weighty responsibility to the individual member, namely, that of giving him a training fitted for his important service. Such a training necessitates a living faith, a knowledge of the Bible, such a knowledge of the world as to know where to place his life to the greatest advantage to the kingdom of God, and the development of sympathy toward Christ and humanity. Neglect missions, and these are impossible. 1. An interest in missions is the price of a living faith. No greater danger faces the Epworth League and other young people's movements than cant, insincerity, and formality. To be ever repeating the Lord's promises and neglecting his plain commands leads sooner or later to doubting and to disobedience. To teach even by implication that Christianity is not necessary for others is to teach with deadly emphasis that it is not necessary for ourselves. 2. The Bible is a sealed book to him who refuses to obey the great commission and closes his eyes to the prophecies of the redemption of the world. 3. Some knowledge of the world is necessary to each person before determining where God would have him place his life. Can the Epworth League afford to assume the responsibility of never bringing

2. To members of the Epworth League.

An interest in missions a necessary part of a training for leadership.

before its members the inviting fields white unto the harvest, and for which, perhaps, God has prepared them? 4. An interest in missions means a deepening of sympathy, an enriching of all the finer affections of the heart. "He who loves not lives not," said Raymond Lull, that splendid missionary of the thirteenth century, and such has been the lofty motto of every soul which has been brought once in touch with the bleeding heart of a Christless world.

3. To those without the Gospel.

In the third place, those without the Gospel, unconsciously though it be, demand of the Epworth League that it interest its members in missions. The terrible need of the world, so long unheeded, we perhaps do not realize; but in the clear light of "that great and terrible day of the Lord" its burning reality will live before us. Nineteen centuries are gone, and there are yet a thousand million who do not know of the glad tidings of great joy. Does the Epworth League owe them nothing?

"Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me."

"Feed my sheep."

"I am debtor both to Greeks and to Barbarians, both to the wise and to the foolish."

"And to whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required."

II.

The Missionary Committee.

The whole missionary work of the Chapter comes, of course, under the Department of Spiritual Work; it should be placed, however, in the hands of a

special standing committee known as the Missionary Committee. While it should be the aim of the Chapter to bring every member into intelligent and sympathetic touch with missions the responsibility for creating and maintaining an interest must fall upon a few. Here, as everywhere else, what is everybody's business is nobody's business. Moreover, the duties in connection with the development of a missionary interest are so numerous and absorbing that it will be impossible, however much they may desire to do so, for those members who are responsible for several other forms of effort to give the time and attention necessary to make this work a success. There must be some with whom this is the first responsibility.

Importance.

"This committee should be appointed by the Spiritual Department on its organization for work as soon as practicable after the election of the officers of the Chapter," and serve during one administration.

Appointment.

The size of the committee will depend upon the size of the League and the amount of work to be undertaken. For the average Chapter three will be found necessary; more than five, on the other hand, even in the larger Chapters, will be found unwieldy.

Size.

Who shall be put on this committee? Each person intrusted with this responsible position should have a thorough appreciation of the place of missions in the Epworth League. He should be a student, or willing to become a student, of missions. He should express a willingness to give time to the work of the commit-

Qualification of members.

tee. If the Chapter is fortunate enough to have a member who expects to be a missionary, he should, of course, be placed on the committee. Each member of the committee should be selected with reference also to his spiritual-mindedness. If there are no members in the Chapter possessing all these qualifications those should be selected who are willing to strive to acquire them.

Immediately after their appointment the Missionary Committee should begin the most conscientious preparation for their important duties. All literature on methods of the missionary work of the Epworth League, including this manual and the missionary numbers of the "Epworth Herald," files of the "Gospel in All Lands" and "World-Wide Missions," should be read and thoroughly mastered. They should begin at once to read missionary books. They should immediately seek an interview with the pastor and other available persons experienced in creating missionary interest for further suggestions. The experience of other Chapters or young people's societies should be eagerly collected and adapted. This information may be secured through printed matter, by means of correspondence, or by visitation.

Preparation.

The committee, in addition to such special meetings as may be necessary, should hold regular monthly committee meetings. At the first of these a vigorous and comprehensive policy for the term of office should be adopted and the different members given special work for which they are to be held responsible. All of the work outlined in the rest of this manual

Duties.

falls under the further duties of this committee. The members of the committee should be in daily prayer for each other, that they may be faithful and in every way sufficient unto the great work committed to their hands.

While the Missionary Committee are directly responsible for the work in the Chapter they should be always ready to cooperate with all other organizations in the Church whose purpose is the promotion of missions. The General Conference of 1896 provided that the Sunday school should devote a part of its session once each month to missions. The Missionary Committee can often help in these meetings. The Sunday school will sometimes desire it to furnish the speakers or the music or both. The maps and charts which the Chapter has already used may also be made serviceable by the Sunday school. The pastor will doubtless find it advisable to call together the Missionary Committees of the Sunday school and the Epworth League and representatives of any other missionary organizations in the church thoroughly to discuss and organize the work for creating and maintaining a missionary interest in the church. The missionary work of the church should be a unit, and the Missionary Committee of the Epworth League should always show itself anxious to render this possible. Its relation to the pastor also cannot be too close and confidential.

Relation to other missionary forces of the Church.

III.

The Missionary Meeting.

The first agency to be employed by the Missionary Committee in awakening a missionary interest

is the missionary meeting. While other agencies may reach certain classes of members this will always prove the most efficient means of popularizing missions in the Chapter. While its importance to the work of the Missionary Committee is thus great, it is no less so to the general work and vitality of the Chapter. Experience has demonstrated beyond question that the missionary meeting may be made the most interesting, inspiring, and spiritually impressive meeting of the Chapter.

Value.

The missionary meeting should not as a rule be an extra meeting, but should have its place among the regular devotional meetings. There is more than one reason for this. In the first place, an occasional missionary meeting will give a most pleasing variety to the meetings of the Chapter. Again, effort should constantly be made to lead the members to look upon missions not as an outside or even an additional undertaking, but as an integral part of the regular work. Moreover, those who are only partially interested in missions, and consequently the very class it is desired to reach, would probably feel no obligation to attend an extra meeting. Still again, the introduction of another meeting hour will usually be found to interfere with some existing work of the church. And, lastly, the missionary meeting can itself be made intensely devotional. The committee having in charge the program of the devotional meetings should have a conference with the Missionary Committee and determine what meetings are to be devoted to missions. The arrangement of the program and the full re-

Time for holding.

sponsibility for the conduct of the missionary meeting will fall to the Missionary Committee.

The frequency with which the meetings are to be held will be determined somewhat by the conditions in each Chapter; but it is safe to say that no Chapter which conscientiously maintains such a meeting once a month for a year will be satisfied thereafter with holding it less frequently. **Frequency.**

We have said the missionary meeting may be made the most interesting meeting of the Chapter. It may also become the most uninteresting, unpopular, and least helpful. The wisdom and thoroughness with which the Missionary Committee arrange for the meetings will determine which of these it is to be. The missionary meeting will require more thorough preparation for its successful conduct than most other meetings. This necessity for thorough preparation applies not only to the committee in their planning, but applies also to those who are to take part in the meeting. As a rule a member cannot participate helpfully in the missionary meeting without previous reading and thought. The leader cannot "throw the meeting open" and expect those present to add anything of value unless they have made special preparation, as possibly they might in a prayer or testimony meeting. Failure on the part of the Missionary Committee to realize this fact has made many a missionary meeting a failure. The committee should select the topic several weeks ahead, determine upon the method of treatment, secure the leader and other participants, and outline to them fully the plans for the meeting **Preparation.**

and covenant with them to join daily in prayer for the coming meeting. In laying their plans let the committee resolve to make the missionary meetings of a high order, and let them keep in mind that they should not only inform and interest, but be a spiritual force.

Participants.

The participants should usually be from the membership of the Chapter. Some Chapters make a mistake in depending upon formal addresses from outsiders. Such help is usually available at irregular intervals and makes it impossible to follow a regular program for the year. Moreover, the necessity of preparation for a coming meeting is the only thing that will cause some members to read and think of missions. On the other hand, the Missionary Committee should strive during the year to have several addresses by those especially qualified, such as the pastor, a missionary, a missionary secretary, or a student volunteer. In the meetings conducted by members of the League there should usually be a leader and three or four participants, each taking from three to ten minutes. Once or twice during the year, however, it will not only afford a pleasing change, but introduce a larger number of members into active participation in the missionary work, so to arrange the topics as to have from twenty to thirty take part.

Leader.

Much depends upon the leader. He should be a person with experience, tact, firmness, brightness and, above all, spiritual power. Whether he delivers one of the regular addresses or not, he should be well prepared on the topic so as to make a helpful comment or add an interesting incident if necessary.

The leader and the Missionary Committee should together fully instruct the participants in the parts they are to take in the meeting. They should be informed several weeks in advance and should be furnished with all the necessary literature, with the passages bearing on the topic marked. The most thorough preparation should be insisted upon. The reading of extracts from books or periodicals to the Chapter should never be allowed. If anything is to be presented which is not original it should be memorized. What has cost nothing will be counted worth nothing. Talks or speeches are also usually more effective than essays. Let all be shown that to take part in a missionary meeting involves a great responsibility. The necessity for prayer should be emphasized over and over again; the power that quickens conscience must come from God.

Instruction of participants.

It is desirable that the topics for the year should be such as to give variety in treatment and matter, to furnish as comprehensive a view as possible of the whole missionary field, home and foreign, and all lines of missionary work, and be so related as to give unity and completeness to the year's program. Nevertheless the available literature should be borne in mind in the choice of the topics. No topic, however inviting in itself or fitting in the year's program, should be selected if it will be impossible to furnish the participants some literature bearing upon it. In fact, the tables of contents of the various books and periodicals in the missionary library will prove one of the most fruitful and suggestive sources for topics. The majority

Topics.

of topics are usually devoted to foreign missions. This field is not only larger and more needy, but it is the one concerning which the members of most Chapters are more ignorant. Home missionary topics should, however, not be neglected. Great care should be taken to subdivide the topics so that the different speakers are in no danger of infringing on each other's territory. In the regular outlines for devotional meetings prepared by the General Cabinet, outlines for missionary meetings are included. A few additional outlines, however, are given in Appendix A. These are meant to be suggestive rather than to be strictly followed.

Some accessory features.

There are some accessory features of the missionary meetings which the committee must not neglect.

1. *Maps and charts* are invaluable. Chapter vii contains some practical suggestions for making them, and Appendix C gives a few sample charts.

2. *The stereopticon, or magic lantern*, may be made use of occasionally. A limited number of slides can be secured at a nominal rent from "The League Bureau of Missionary Information," 57 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., and 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass. There is danger always lest a stereopticon may simply amuse or interest and not convince and convict; but a wise leader can prevent this.

3. *Articles of dress or art, idols* and anything illustrating the effect of heathenism upon the life of a nation will add interest. Care should be taken here, however, as the purposeless exhibition of "missionary curios" is worse than useless. Avoid anything that smacks of the "infant class." The young ladies

may make the flags of all heathen nations, and decorate the room effectively with them. The members may thus be reminded that the influences of the Chapter ought to flow to the ends of the earth.

4. *A letter from a missionary to the Chapter*, if not long and if well read, will add real zest to the meeting, particularly so if the author is known personally to most of the members.

5. *The music* is most important. There are some fine missionary hymns. Let them be carefully selected beforehand, and let the leader call attention to their meaning and insist that they be sung with understanding.

6. *A question drawer* will profitably occupy a few minutes of the hour or the whole time of an after meeting, if there is some one present preeminently fitted to conduct it.

IV.

The Missionary Library.

A missionary meeting may light up into a momentary flame the missionary interest, but to maintain a steady blaze of increasing size and power a good supply of missionary books is necessary. Moreover, it is impossible to maintain for any length of time an efficient missionary meeting without a missionary library. Some of the modern missionary books are written in a style as fascinating as that of Bunyan or Hawthorne, as thrilling in interest as the romances of De Foe or Scott, and are surpassed, if indeed equaled, in their helpful influence upon char-

The profit and pleasure from missionary books.

acter by no other book but the Bible. The heroism of our fathers under Asbury and Coke; the almost miraculous work of David Brainerd and John Eliot among the Indians; the life of the brave, humble, large-souled Scottish engineer, Mackay, carving out an empire for Christ beside Lake Nyanza; the work done by the scholarly and sainted Henry Martyn, who literally "burned out for God" in India; the imperial plans and unexampled victories, though in different lines, of Alexander Duff and Bishop Thoburn; continents to be conquered; victories that fill the heart with hope; deeds of valor that lift the soul to a new courage—all of this and more is in the missionary library. This is true of the best missionary literature.

Worthless missionary literature.

There is another class that had better be burned than offered to the members of the Chapter. Beware of the half a century old missionary books discovered on a back shelf of the church library or offered by some friend. Beware of those which without are as "vulgar as an almanac," and whose "pictures, print, paper, and subject-matter are all cheap." In Appendix B is a carefully selected list of books making a fifty-volume foreign and twenty-volume home missionary library.

Tracts and leaflets.

There are a few good tracts and leaflets which, if used with discrimination, are of much value; but let none be used until thoroughly examined by the Missionary Committee. Many a person has acquired a lasting disgust for missions by reading while young some silly leaflet. Even the best should not be allowed to take the

place of books. There is a widespread feeling among Christian people that the only missionary literature consists of leaflets and the effect has been to cheapen the cause of missions.

Missionary periodicals are absolutely necessary to keep the Chapter informed as to the progress in the field and improved methods of creating missionary interest at home. Some are of a very high order. In Appendix B the names of a few which can be recommended without qualification are named in order of importance to the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Periodicals.

If the nucleus of a missionary library is found to exist in the church, Sunday school, or regular Epworth League library, the Missionary Committee should devote their energies to adding to this rather than getting a new library; provided, of course, that the books will be accessible to the members of the Chapter.

Relation to Missionary Library of Sunday school or church.

In securing a missionary library let the committee first decide upon the size of the library desired. Do not let a lack of faith lead them to plan for small things. There are but few Chapters which cannot secure sixty dollars for a library. The matter should be the subject of earnest prayer in a committee meeting. Try to find God's plan and get just the books he would have. Prayerfully determine upon the method of securing them. The following are some of the plans which may be successfully employed:

How secure a library.

1. Write the names and prices of the books

it is desired to purchase on a large sheet of paper, with blank space enough after each book for the name of a contributor. Make a personal canvass among the members and friends of the Chapter and ask that everyone giving write his name opposite the book that he is willing to contribute.

2. Sometimes the committee can get some one person in the church to see so clearly the importance of the library that he is willing to donate the whole.

3. Sometimes the Board of Stewards can be induced to contribute the necessary amount from the funds of the church.

4. Sometimes the Chapter, at the suggestion of the committee, will find it possible to draw on its own treasury for the amount. The way will not seem difficult to a prayerful, earnest, energetic committee.

How to get the books used.

An important question is how to get the books used. This will require much thought and effort on the part of the committee, but will fully repay them.

1. Let the committee themselves read. Nothing counts like object lessons. They will soon be so full of enthusiasm, will have received so much inspiration, and grown so rapidly in Christian life that they will induce others by the power of example to drink at the same fountain.

2. Mark and point out the most interesting passages to other members. Few persons, however uninterested in the beginning, will fail to finish "My Missionary Apprenticeship," by Bishop Thoburn, "Autobiography of John G. Paton," or the "Per-

sonal Life of David Livingstone," after reading a few pages. This takes time and effort, but counts.

3. Let the program of the missionary meeting be so arranged as to send the participants to the library. In assigning the topic to be treated let the references to the books in the library accompany the topic.

4. Have a study class in the Chapter and see that the library has all the necessary parallel reading for its members.

5. Have the library or alcove accessible to the members of the Chapter. If it is open but an hour a week, and in an out-of-the-way place, and the librarian is occasionally absent, no enthusiasm will be awakened in the library. It is better to lose a few books from time to time than not to have them read. The young people have to be tempted to read. Make it easy for them to get the books out, but require quick returns so as not to make one wait too long for the most popular books.

6. Keep adding new books every year.

7. Let at least one missionary meeting of the year be on the delight and profit of missionary reading. Each of ten persons might take two minutes to give his impressions of a book which he has just finished reading. Get the members hungry for the good things in the library.

8. Arrange with the Literary Department to have an occasional Bishop Thoburn, Livingstone, Bishop Taylor, or John G. Paton evening, after the plan of the Tennyson or Dickens evenings which have done so much to cultivate a love for English literature on the part of the members of the Epworth League.

V.

The Missionary Study Class.

The missionary meeting can be expected to do but little more than arrest attention, awaken interest, provoke inquiry, and create conviction; the well-used library will deepen all the impressions of the meeting and add no little to the store of missionary information; but the reading is apt to be desultory, and consequently the results more in the form of general impressions than in definite, well-classified, and well-digested knowledge. In addition to the library and missionary meeting every Chapter should have a Missionary Study Class. Difficulties will at first present themselves, but they will quickly disappear before the prayerful determination of the Missionary Committee. When Chautauqua Circles can be formed throughout the country for the study of history and science. when the Epworth League can maintain so successfully a Literary Department, there will be found in every Chapter some members who will gladly bind themselves together for the study of the most splendid of all histories—the history of the triumphant march of the Church of Christ; the most fascinating of all sciences, the science of the principles underlying the kingdom of God and its extension; the most thrilling of recent literature, the literature of missions. The class may be small in the beginning. It will grow; and even were it to continue small the results would fully justify its existence. The regular and conscientious study of missions will have almost a trans-

Place among the other agencies.

forming influence upon the life of everyone engaging in it.

Only admit those into the class who are in earnest; and are willing both to attend regularly and prepare the assigned lesson thoroughly. Begin with a few and increase, rather than have a boom at first and then diminish in numbers and interest.

Size.

If the class is small and it is more convenient, the home of one of the members may be used as meeting place for the class rather than the Chapter room. The most satisfactory results will follow from meeting once a week or once a fortnight until the course of study is complete. Interest is more easily sustained and greater intensity of effort is secured than when the meetings are at longer intervals; but no Chapter should give up the class even if forced to hold its meetings once a month. Some evening or afternoon during the week will usually afford a better time for meeting than any time of the already overcrowded Sunday. The meeting should not exceed an hour in length and should begin and close promptly.

Meetings.

The course of study should be the one outlined at the time in the "Epworth Herald." These courses are selected with much care by the General Secretary of the Epworth League. They are systematic, comprehensive, progressive, and adapted to the use of the Epworth League. The courses during the next few years will give a general survey of the entire field of home and foreign missions, its lands, the missionaries' life, missionary history, present work-

Course of Study.

ers, the missionaries' preparation, missionary methods, non-Christian religions, and the Bible in relation to missions. Every member of the class should have a copy of the text-book, and the library should contain all the books for parallel readings.

Organization.

One member of the class should be appointed leader and another secretary. These officers should serve continuously during one course of study. Let care be taken to secure the right leader.

VI.

The Missionary Social.

An aid to the missionary and social life of the Chapter.

The social, which so often simply amuses the members and gives no residue of helpful information or impetus to higher living, may, by a conference of the Missionary and Social Committees, be made to accomplish both of these desirable ends and at the same time add to its attractiveness by planning it to promote an interest in missions. This is easily arranged if the Chapter has a missionary library.

A suggestive program.

For example, a "Keynote Social" may be determined upon. In their preparation let the two committees search the library for the immortal sayings of the greatest missionary leaders, writing each on a separate piece of paper, together with the author's name, native land, years of birth and death, and field of labor; for example:

"My prospects are as bright as the promises of God."
"Adoniram Judson.
America—Burmah.
1788–1850."

There should be as many cards as expected attendants. Each card may be duplicated five or six times. Pencils and blank paper should be provided for each person present. Appropriate music, with brief addresses, recitations, or readings might occupy the first half hour. Then let the chairman of the evening announce what use is to be made of the cards to be distributed, and that a prize is to be given to the person memorizing the greatest number within the next thirty minutes, explaining, of course, that the Missionary and Social Committees cannot enter the competition. After the distribution of the cards let the time be spent by the members in circulating among each other and learning the contents of as many cards as possible. Promptly at the end of the time appointed let the cards be collected and each one present be furnished with blank paper and pencil. Let ten minutes be given for the reproduction of the cards. While refreshments are being served or the social hour extended let the papers be examined. The awarding of the prize by the pastor will offer him an opportunity to call attention to the immortal lives lying back of the immortal words studied during the evening. Instead of "Keynotes," "Facts about India" or about some other field might be used. Another evening those present might each represent a Methodist mission-

ary, and the social hour be spent in introductions and conversations about respective fields of labor. Many of the programs of other socials are easily adapted to the needs of the Missionary Committee.

The committee must be careful, however, to employ no methods in the social which will lower the dignity of the missionary cause. They should study so to arrange the program that the members will have an incentive to talk about missions during the part of the evening devoted to conversation. The Missionary Committee cannot afford to waste time on a purposeless social. If skillfully managed the conversation can be turned into the desired channel and yet lose none of its interest and sparkle. Let the motto of the committee be "to have nothing which will not interest, and nothing simply because it does interest." Always have something during the evening which will appeal to conscience.

Its pervading purpose.

VII.

Map and Chart-making.

Charts make even "dry statistics" live and burn. Maps give accuracy, definiteness, and vividness to our missionary information and tend to bring nations closer together. A ten-minute map-and-chart talk can be made one of the best features of a meeting. With the exception of the Missionary Map of the World prepared by the Missionary Society, which ought to be in every Chapter room, all the maps and charts should be made by the members. It is surprising how much enthusiasm a tactful Missionary Commit-

"Silent but eloquent appeals."

tee can arouse in the making of maps and charts, as well as by their use in the meetings. After the meeting the best maps and charts should be given a place on the walls of the Chapter room, where they become silent but eloquent appeals at every gathering, whether missionary or not.

No experience necessary.

It is a mistake to think that it takes either experience or artistic ability to make good maps or charts. Painstaking, accuracy, and willingness to give time are all that is needed. The suggestions that follow are intended for those who have had no previous experience.

The difficulty met by most amateurs.

For those maps and diagrams intended for only one meeting crayon and paper may be used in their making, but for those which it is desirable to preserve cloth and paints are better. Many have not attempted the latter method because of the difficulty in preventing the spreading of colors. Sizing the cloth with glue and water or the use of calcimine, gives a heavy and dull-colored effect. The following suggestions are largely those of Mr. Frank A. Kellar, made several years ago in the "Student Volunteer," and thoroughly tested since by scores of students. They are practical and simple, and if closely followed little difficulty will be encountered even by the inexperienced; moreover, the colors will not run, and brightness and durability will be secured.

Materials.

The best cloth is double width white muslin, with as much starch as possible in it. Two or three small brushes should be provided. White lead and lampblack with the dry colors,

vermilion, chrome green, chrome yellow, ultramarine blue, and Vandyke brown will be all the paints needed. Oil should never be used for mixing colors, but instead a combination of one part light varnish, one part turpentine, and two parts japan. Let the colors be stirred in as much of the mixture as is necessary to moisten them, and when ground to a smooth paste let the mixture be added slowly until quite thin. White lead should be added to lighten the shades.

Lettering.

At least three sizes of letters will be needed. They can be secured in one of the following ways:

1. Free-hand drawing is the best way, if one is skilled at it.

2. A pantograph may be used.

3. The alphabet may be printed by the printing press on cardboard, the letters cut out, laid on the cloth, and outlined with a pencil. The outlines may be filled in with lampblack mixed in the same way as the colors.

4. Or let some sign painter be asked to contribute one or two hours' work to the cause of missions; he will do it if approached in the right way, and opportunity will be afforded of bringing before him the needs of the world as he does the lettering.

Map-making.

The map to be copied should be divided into small squares of not over one half inch by drawing across it horizontal and perpendicular lines. The scale of the large map should then be decided upon. One inch on the small one equaling one foot on the large map will usually be right. With a soft pencil let small lines be drawn on the

muslin corresponding to those on the small map, but on the enlarged scale. It is easy enough to copy one square at a time. After the outline is thus made the colors should be put in. The muslin should be moistened with a brush or sponge and the *painting done while it is moist.* The greatest simplicity should be striven for. It is enough if the map show the mission stations and the physical features having a bearing upon the missionary problem. The name of the country, its area and population, should be printed at the top of the map in large letters. It is well to have in the corner of the map a map of some well-known State or country drawn on the same scale together with some comparative statistics. Or in a case like Japan it is sufficient to print: Area = area of California (nearly). Population = two thirds that of the United States.

Chart-making.

For chart-making the following pointers will prove helpful:

1. Facts to be used in charts may be found in such books as these: "Encyclopedia of Missions," "The Statesman's Year Book," "The Condition of Nations, Social and Political," "Journal of the Statistical Society," "Census Reports," "Whittaker's Almanac," "The World Almanac," "City Directories," "Guidebooks," "The Methodist Year Book," The reports of the different Missionary Societies and current missionary periodicals.

2. The attempt should not be made to have one chart illustrate too many ideas or impress too many facts. One point is enough for each chart.

3. First let the diagrams be drawn on a small scale, grouped in the most effective manner, and

then reproduced on the canvas on an enlarged scale.

4. Let the charts be outlined with soft pencil or crayon and then gone over with black paint.

5. Charts are usually made too small. Their full effect should be easily gathered by persons in any part of the hall or church. For example, the radius of the large circle in the chart on page 56 should be at least twenty inches. Special attention in this respect should be given to the lettering.

6. Instead of paint it is sometimes easier to sew on cloth. The charts on pages 55–63 can be more easily and effectively made in this way.

7. For illustrating some facts a ribbon chart is more effective. It has the advantage of being easily made. For example, to represent the prevailing religions, let six different colors of ribbon be provided. Let an inch of ribbon represent five millions of people. Cut a strip of blue nearly two inches in length, to represent the eight millions of Jews; of orange, eighteen inches, to represent the eighty-nine millions of the Greek Church; of white, twenty-eight inches, to represent one hundred and forty millions of Protestants; of green, thirty-five inches, to represent the one hundred and seventy-five millions of Mohammedans; of red, forty-one inches, to represent the two hundred and five millions of Roman Catholics; of black, fourteen and a half feet, to represent the eight hundred and seventy millions of heathen. Each of these should be wrapped on a separate roller side by side in a little box, so that one at a time may be unrolled as the speaker uses the illustrations.

8. The following are good subjects for charts: 1. Comparative Statistics. (*a*) Population. (*b*) Areas. (*c*) Christians. (*d*) Progress. 2. Reflex Influence of Missions. (*a*) On church work at home. (*b*) On commerce. (*c*) On the growth and development of nations. 3. Growth of Opportunities for Mission Work. (*a*) Rapid spread of English language. (*b*) Rapid increase in number of languages into which the Bible is translated. (*c*) Rapid increase in the number of copies of the Bible circulated. (*d*) Rapid extension of the temporal power of Christian nations.

VIII.

Missionary Giving.

The agencies previously mentioned, if faithfully employed, should result in missionary giving. Not simply in giving of dollars, but vastly more—in giving of self; giving self again to God; giving self with definiteness and with a holy abandon for the cause of missions; giving in the spirit of Isaiah when he declared, "I will take no rest until Jerusalem become a praise in the earth;" in the spirit of the thousands of student volunteers for foreign missions in America, Europe, Australia, and Great Britain who have signed this declaration, "It is my purpose, if God permit, to become a foreign missionary;" in the spirit of that other college student, whose way to the foreign field being blocked, wrote in his diary, "I hereby promise God to make just as many sacrifices for missions at home as I should have made in the for-

Giving self.

eign field;" in the spirit of Robert Moffat, who exclaimed, "O that I had a thousand lives and a thousand bodies! All of them should be devoted to no other employment but to preach Christ to these degraded, despised, yet beloved mortals!" or of Francis Xavier, who, when his friends protested against his going unarmed on a savage shore, said, "Whatever form of torture or death await me, I am ready to suffer it ten thousand times for the salvation of a single soul."

Giving money.

Such giving implies also, of course, the giving of money. The promotion of right habits and ideas concerning this it should be the aim of the Missionary Committee constantly to inculcate.

The biblical standard.

As the first and most important step in this direction let them insist upon the biblical teaching concerning Christian stewardship. Not one tenth is God's, nor one half, but all. Every single cent, as well as every other talent—time, influence, intellect—is held in trust for him. Do not be afraid of the biblical standard. All manner of blessings will follow its adoption. When the truth is realized, that all is God's and we his trustees, every purchase becomes an act of worship. As the child asks his father for everything he wants, so we must ask as to the expenditure of every dime. When four times as much is spent in America for chewing gum as is given for foreign missions, when the young people of the Methodist Episcopal Church might by one week's self-denial relieve its Mission Board of debt, can we fail to see the need of such teaching? The young people have been taught to

sing heartily, to speak and pray in meetings without hesitation, but may not God be saying of us as of the Jews through Malachi, "Ye have wearied me with your words?" Is it not time to teach the Epworth League the need of open pocketbooks as well as of open mouths?

In attempting to inculcate these ideas:

How to inculcate right ideas about giving.

1. Let the committee themselves make a study of their Bibles, search their own hearts and find out whether they themselves are faithful stewards. Object lessons are needed here as elsewhere.

2. Let them carefully distribute among the members a few of the best tracts and leaflets on Christian stewardship.

3. Let these be followed up by personal conversations.

4. Let at least one public meeting be held on Christian stewardship.

How to promote right habits of giving.

Special stress should be laid by the committee on the cultivation of the right habits of giving. Teach the members:

1. To give systematically. Discourage spasmodic offerings made after an appeal to the emotions. Ten cents a week for one year is vastly better than five dollars and twenty cents at one time.

2. To give proportionately. For detailed suggestions on this point see the little pamphlet "God's Tenth."

3. To give intelligently. The money is the Lord's, and must be invested for him wisely. He will ask us if our talent has brought interest.

4. To search their motives in giving. Eschew

festivals and socials to induce people to give. Never appeal to Church and Chapter pride.

5. To give prayerfully, praying that we may be guided to give to the right object and that our money may be blessed.

The Chapter will simply disseminate the right ideas concerning giving and awaken conscience while the contributions of the members will, as a rule, not be made at the League meetings or even in the name of the League, but in connection with the regular church collections, for the General Missionary Board. Special objects arouse a momentary interest greater, perhaps, than the needs of the Board of Missions, but members of the League should be educated in loyalty to the Church, and the Mission Board is the whole Church organized into a committee of the whole for carrying the Gospel to those who have it not.

How raise the money.

IX.

Prayer for Missions.

"O for some five hundred Elijahs, each one upon his Carmel, crying unto God! O for more prayer—more constant, incessant mention of the mission cause in prayer, and then the blessing will be sure to come!" This cry of Spurgeon still voices the sorest need of the Church. We might arouse missionary interest to a very frenzy of enthusiasm, fill the treasuries of all the missionary boards to overflowing, multiply by many hundreds the missionaries, and still waste our forces against

The need.

the hoary battlements of heathenism, as the Crusaders perished before the walls of Jerusalem. "We fight not against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers." The arm of flesh cannot prevail. The Church is in the battle of all the ages. Shall not the members of each Chapter adopt as their watch-cry the admonition of that splendid Japanese Christian educator, Joseph Hardy Neesima, "Let us advance upon our knees?" The wasted Niagara of missions is the prayer power of Christian people. How divinely powerful does even the humblest life become when one has learned to move God in prayer! One may not be able to go, may be able to give but little, but can do what is more important than either, pray. That Chapter has done most which has introduced most members into the school of prayer where He "who ever liveth to make intercession for us" is the teacher. Let the Missionary Committee spare no efforts, whatever else may have to be left undone, to accomplish this result.

How promote the prayer life of the Chapter.

For the promotion of the prayer life of the Chapter the following suggestions are offered:

1. Let the committee strive by every means to deepen their own prayer life. To this end they should give special attention to the subject of prayer in their reading of the Bible. They will find Moule's "Secret Prayer," Phelps's "Still Hour," Murray's "With Christ in the School of Prayer," and Mott's "Secret Prayer Life" most helpful.

2. At least one of the missionary meetings each year should be on the spiritual forces in missions.

3. Let one day each year be observed by the League as a day of prayer and fasting for the "evangelization of the world."

4. Teach the importance of definiteness and intelligence in praying for missions. Generalities, like "the heathen," "the distressed," "the poor in our cities," when often repeated lose their meaning. And it may be doubted whether we can pray effectually for those in whom we have not enough interest to learn one fact about. The Church Missionary Society and the Student Volunteer Movement have prepared "Prayer Cycles," which give some special part of the world and special object for prayer for each day of the month. The use of one of these with "Gist" for trenchant facts on each field will tend toward regularity, definiteness, comprehensiveness, and intelligence in prayer. It is to be hoped that a "Cycle" adapted especially to the members of the League may soon be prepared. Such a cycle should not be scattered promiscuously among the members, but be placed in the hands of those who will promise conscientiously to use it.

5. Circulate widely and wisely the pamphlet "Prayer and Missions," by Robert E. Speer. At least a half dozen should be in constant circulation among the members of each Chapter. It is the classic on this subject, clear, forcible, spiritual, and cannot fail to impress others with the author's own conviction which he so eloquently expresses, "If men of our generation will enter the holy place of prayer and become henceforth men whose hearts God has touched with the prayer passion, the history of his Church will be changed."

APPENDIX A.

Outlines of Missionary Meetings.

I.

Our Missionary Society.

References: Latest "Annual Report of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church." "Our Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," by Dr. Reid. "How Shall the Contributions be Increased?" addresses by Bishop Fowler and Drs. Chaffee and Carroll. "Appeal for Foreign Missions," by Bishop Goodsell. "Appeal for Home Missions," by Bishop Vincent. "What Does it Cost?" showing the expenses of administration of the Missionary Society, by Bishop McCabe. "A Trumpet Call from Bishop Thoburn."

1. Let the first speaker take the members of the Chapter on "A Visit to Headquarters," following some such outline as this. It will be made more interesting by being put in the form of an interview with one of the Missionary Secretaries.

(1) What officers of the Society are located at the headquarters?

(2) What are the duties of these officers?

(3) What is meant by Board of Managers?

(4) What is meant by General Committee?

(5) How is it that the Methodist Episcopal Church is itself a Missionary Society?

(6) Is the Missionary Society then a necessity?

(7) When was the Society organized?

(8) Has it grown materially?

Chart Number V. showing increase of contributions since the organization of the Society, may here be shown as an index of its growth.

(9) Into what two great departments is its work divided?

(10) What proportion of its money is expended on home and what on foreign missions?

(11) How is the money raised?

(12) How is it spent?

(13) How many cents are required to raise each dollar of the money used by the Society?

2. Let the second person invite the Chapter to accompany him on a "Flying Trip Around the World." The Missionary Map of the World published by the Missionary Society is here absolutely necessary. Before the meeting the large red disks accompanying the map should be placed over the stations of the Board. Let the speaker point to the different countries in which the Missionary Society has work and give two facts concerning each: (1) The number of Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and (2) The number of missionaries of the Missionary Society. There will not be time for more. To show the success of the Society in foreign lands use an enlarged copy of Chart Number I. It will take careful condensation not to go over time.

3. Let the third participant, who should be the pastor or some one who has thought much on missions, speak on "Our Duty to the Missionary Society," emphasizing our duty: (1) To keep informed about its work; (2) To give; (3) To pray.

II.

Forty-five Minutes in China with Geraldine Guinness.

Reference: "In the Far East."

1. "A Map and Chart Talk" may occupy the first ten minutes. From the map on page 12 of "In the Far East" let a large outline map be made showing the provinces, rivers, and leading cities of China and the route of Miss Guinness. Let the speaker trace the tour of Miss Guinness, giving the distance she traveled, her mode of traveling, and other things to make her journey real. Facts can be obtained for making several charts similar to those on India in Appendix C.

2. "Opium Suicides among Women" may be presented by the second speaker. In preparation for its presentation he should have gone over this thrilling chapter of "In the Far East" until he has caught its spirit and let its vivid scenes burn into his own heart. In its narration he should not attempt so much to condense as to select. It will be more impressive if given in the first person.

3. "Half-minute Messages to Us," being the recitation of from fifteen to twenty of Miss Guinness's burning appeals, by as many members of the Chapter, might occupy from eight to ten minutes. The book is full of appropriate passages. The following are good: Page 41, first paragraph, "How is it? O how is it, that we are so few—so few among, . . . or who might give and send their dearest, but hold back?" Page 42, third paragraph, "Scores we

pray for, hundreds if . . . but from him who seeks such as fellow-laborers together with himself." Page 43, first paragraph, "Within one week's journey from this city Yangchau as a center . . . no light; absolutely none!" Page 46, second paragraph, "Ten millions. Think of . . . this one center of Light and Blessing." Page 53, sixth paragraph, "Has he really a place in the . . . are to be found witnessing, laboring for and with him." Page 61, third paragraph, "Our little span of life . . . He using us just as he will, and when and where." Page 73, fourth paragraph, "O wonderful opportunities! How is it . . . waiting, and lo, there is no man to carry the message of life!" Page 75, third paragraph, "Our hearts are deeply assured . . . Why, it is worth any sacrifice, any suffering!" Page 122, third paragraph, "Let us pray! Pray ourselves into . . . looking for and hastening the coming of the day of God!"

4. To seal the impressions coming from these appeals let the leader be careful to save time for all thoughtfully, silently, with bowed heads to reconsecrate themselves to God for the extension of His kingdom.

5. Additional Suggestions.

(1) It is evident that the leader must be familiar with "In the Far East" to make the meeting most effective.

(2) The interest in the singing will be increased if the leader select hymns connected in some way with the life of Miss Guinness, and call attention to this connection as they are announced.

(3) Let one result of the meeting be to have at

least three fourths of the Chapter read "In the Far East."

(4) The Chapter room should be decorated with fitting mottoes, of which the better ones may be preserved for several months. "Dying—a million a month in China." and the Chinese verse printed on each page of the book, and some of Miss Guinness's best sentences copied in large letters on cloth and properly displayed will make a lasting impression.

III.

Four Heroes of the Cross.

Reference: "The New Acts of the Apostles."

Let four speakers give brief and graphic account of:

1. Hans Egede, the apostle of Greenland.
2. William Carey, pioneer in organized missions.
3. Robert Morrison, the apostle of China.
4. David Livingstone, the missionary explorer.

IV.

Trophies of the Cross.

References: "The New Acts of the Apostles," and "Ling Ching Ting," by Dr. Baldwin.

The power of the Gospel can in no way be better illustrated than by the contrast between the former and latter life of a converted heathen. The presentation of the lives of the following should make a most interesting and helpful meeting.

1. Ko-thah-byu, the Karen evangelist.
2. Ranavalona II, Madagascar's queen.
3. Ling Ching Ting, the Chinese opium-smoker.
4. Susi and Chuma, "Livingstone's bodyguard."

V.

Paul a Great Missionary Example.

References: Acts of the Apostles, Epistles of Paul, "The Student Missionary Enterprise," any good Life of Paul, any good Bible Dictionary.

The topic may be treated by one, two, or four speakers, according to the desires of the Missionary Committee. The following outline is adapted to either method of treatment:

1. His Missionary Training.
(1) His home.
(2) His trade.
(3) His education.
(4) His stay in Arabia.
(5) The influence of Barnabas.
2. His Call.
(1) Before his birth.
(2) Through Ananias.
(3) His hesitation.
(4) Final call at Antioch.
3. His Missionary Methods.
(1) An itinerant but thorough worker. Compare Wesley, Coke, and Asbury.
(2) Putting others to work.
(3) Supervision and organization of work.
(4) His one reliance—the Gospel.
(5) His centers—the great cities.
(6) His personal work.
4. The Secret of his Enduring Success.
(1) The purity of his motives.
(2) His ability to win the affections of his fellow-workers.

(3) His intensity.

(4) His one foundation—Jesus Christ.

(5) His ambition—to preach where Christ had not been named.

(6) His sense of being debtor to all men.

VI.

The New Missionary Era.

References: "Missionary Addresses," by Bishop Thoburn.

1. Let the first speaker briefly review the past century under the title, "What Has Been Done."

(1) The Churches of the Protestant world have been aroused.

(2) The possibilities have been demonstrated.

(3) Methods have been tested.

(4) Foundations have been laid.

2. Let the second talk be on "The Characteristics of the New Era."

(1) Open doors.

(*a*) Nation doors.

(*b*) Heart doors.

(2) Gigantic enterprises.

(*a*) In money.

(*b*) In men.

(*c*) In the new contingent—woman.

(*d*) In the new contingent—native workers.

3. Let the third speaker take as his topic "The Demands of the New Era."

(1) Increased missionary force.

(2) Enlarged plans.

(3) Internal development.

(4) More liberal giving.

(5) More intense praying.

Let the leader in closing emphasize the tremendous responsibility incurred by living in such a time as this new missionary era.

VII.

Stories from Paton.

Reference: "John G. Paton, Missionary to New Hebrides. An Autobiography." Unabridged edition.

Bishop Vincent has said we make altogether too little use of the stories of the Bible. The same is true of the stories of missions. Our meetings would not only prove more interesting, but more profitable also, if there were less speech-making and more story-telling. The experiment cannot be better made than with some of the charming stories of John G. Paton, with their pathos, humor, and deep spiritual lessons. The following or similar ones selected from his Autobiography should be distributed, if possible, among those members who have some ability at story-telling.

1. "The Home that Makes Missionaries." Pages 10, 11.
2. "The Work at Home that Makes the Foreign Missionary." Pages 60, 61.
3. "Farming Fifteen Years for a Bible." Pages 126, 127.
4. "Abraham, the Converted Cannibal." Pages 171–174.
5. "In the Camp of the Enemy." Pages 179–182.
6. "Nahak." Pages 226–229.
7. "Ringed Round with Death." Pages 334–337.

VIII.

Prayer and Missions.

References: The Bible, and "Prayer and Missions," by Robert E. Speer.

1. Let "The Conditions of Prevailing Prayer" be the subject of the opening Scripture lesson by the leader. The following verses each contain an important condition: Psalm lxvi, 18; 1 John iii, 22; 1 John v, 14; John xiv, 13; xv, 7; Luke xi, 8; Mark xi, 24.

2. "The Place of Prayer in the Life of the Missionary" might be treated by ten different persons, each showing something of the prayer life of the following: Paul, Peter, John Beck of Greenland, Allen Gardiner, David Brainerd, Adoniram Judson, John G. Paton, Alexander Mackay, David Livingstone, and Henry Martyn. The information is given briefly and forcibly in Mr. Speer's pamphlet, but the speakers should be sent to fuller sources if possible.

3. "The Place of Prayer in the Missionary Enterprise" should be given to a good speaker. He might subdivide as follows:

(1) In getting money. (2) In thrusting forth men. (3) In securing results on the field.

4. "The Place of Prayer in Our Lives" may appropriately be the theme of the last speaker. He will naturally follow some such line as this:

(1) What place it has had. (2) What place it should have. (3) How shall we deepen our prayer life?

5. Let the leader drop one speaker from the above list rather than not have time left for earnest heart-searching and sufficient season for a number of prayers for the coming of the kingdom of God.

APPENDIX B.

Selected Lists of Missionary Literature.

I.

A Fifty-Volume Foreign Missionary Library.

Combined individual prices, $56 15.
Price of this library, $40 net.

AFRICA.—Mackay of Uganda. By his Sister. $1 50.
The Congo for Christ. J. B. Myers. 75 cents.
Thomas Birch Freeman. J. Milum. 75 cents.
David Livingstone. A. Montefiore. 75 cents.

BURMAH.—Life of Adoniram Judson. J. H. Johnson. 30 cents.

CEYLON.—Seven Years in Ceylon. M. and M. W. Leitch. 75 cents.

CHINA.—China. R. K. Douglas. $1 50.
Western China. V. C. Hart. $2.
Robert Morrison. W. J. Townsend. 75 cents.
John Kenneth Mackenzie. Mrs. M. A. Bryson. $1 50.

FORMOSA.—From Far Formosa. G. L. Mackay. $2.

GENERAL WORKS (more than one field).—Protestant Foreign Missions. T. Christlieb. $1.
New Acts of the Apostles. A. T. Pierson. $1 50.
Gist. L. R. Gracey. 60 cents.
Christless Nations. J. M. Thoburn. $1.
World for Christ. A. J. F. Behrends. 90 cents.

Missionary Points and Pictures. J. Johnson. 50 cents.
Missionary Heroes and Heroines. D. Wise. 90 cents.
Women of the Orient. R. C. Houghton. $1 20.

GREENLAND.—Amid Greenland Snows. J. Page. 75 cents.

HISTORY OF MISSIONS.—A Hundred Years of Missions. D. L. Leonard. $1 50.
Missions and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. J. M. Reid. Revised and Extended by J. T. Gracey, D.D. 3 volumes. $4.
Land of the Veda. Rev. Ed. Wm. Butler, D.D. $2.

INDIA.—India and Malaysia. J. M. Thoburn. (Cloth.) $1 50.
Missionary Life among the Villages of India. T. J. Scott. 90 cents.
The Bishop's Conversion. E. B. Maxwell. $1 50.
Within the Purdah. Personal observations of a medical missionary in India. By S. Armstrong-Hopkins, M.D. $1 25.
William Carey. J. B. Myers. 75 cents.
Henry Martyn. J. Page. 75 cents.
Alexander Duff. E. B. Vermilye. 30 cents.

INDIANS.—Oowikapun. E. R. Young. $1.
By Canoe and Dog Train. E. R. Young. $1 25.

JAPAN.—Japan. J. Page. 75 cents.
Life and Letters of Joseph Hardy Neesima. A. S. Hardy. $2.
Diary of a Japanese Convert. K. Uchimura. $1 50.

KOREA.—Korea Without and Within. W. E. Griffis. $1.

MADAGASCAR.—Madagascar. W. J. Townsend. 75 cents.

MEDICAL MISSIONS.—Murdered Millions. G. Dowkonnt. 30 cents.

MEXICO.—Sketches of Mexico. J. W. Butler. $1.

MONGOLIA.—Among the Mongols. J. Gilmore $1 25.

OCEANIA.—John Williams. J. J. Ellis. 75 cents.

Bishop Patterson. J. Page. 75 cents.

Story of John G. Paton. $1 50.

Missionaries among Cannibals. 60 cents.

PERSIA.—Persian Life and Customs. S. G. Wilson. $1 75.

Women and the Gospel in Persia. T. Laurie. 30 cents.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The Neglected Continent. L. Guinness. 75 cents.

TIBET.—Among the Tibetans. I. B. Bishop. $1.

TURKEY.—My Life and Times. C. Hamlin. $2 50.

This Library can be obtained of the Methodist Book Concern and its Depositories.

II.

A Twenty-Volume Home Missionary Library.

Combined individual prices, $24.
Price of this library, $17 net.

Our Country. J. Strong. 60 cents.

The New Era. J. Strong. 75 cents.

Modern Cities. S. L. Loomis. $1.

National Perils and Opportunities. $1 50.

National Needs and Remedies. $1 50.

Christianity Practically Applied. Volume containing the section conferences. $2.

Minute Man on the Frontier. W. G. Puddefoot. $1 25.

Practical Christian Sociology. W. F. Crafts. $1 50.

A Little Leaven. Elizabeth B. Holding. 90 cents.
My Brother and I. W. I. Haven. 90 cents.
Social Law of Service. R. T. Ely. 90 cents.
Social Institutions of the United States. Bryce. $1.
Proceedings of the Interdenominational Congress on City Evangelization. Paper. 75 cents.
Autobiography of Peter Cartwright. 90 cents.
Bold Frontier Preacher (Rev. W. Cravens of Virginia). J. B. Wakeley. 30 cents.
Boehm's Reminiscences. J. B. Wakeley. 90 cents.
How the Other Half Lives. J. Riis. $1 25.
The Children of the Poor. J. Riis. $1 25.
Christianity in the United States. Daniel Dorchester. $3 50.
Christ Enthroned in the Industrial World. Charles Roads. $1.

This Library can be obtained of the Methodist Book Concern and its Depositories.

III.

Periodicals.

THE GOSPEL IN ALL LANDS.—Editor, Dr. Eugene R. Smith. Published for the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church by Eaton & Mains, New York. One of the best of all denominational missionary magazines. While it is devoted primarily to representing mission fields and missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it records the progress of Christianity in all lands. Monthly.

WORLD-WIDE MISSIONS.—Edited by the Missionary Secretaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church. An illustrated missionary monthly. Brief and interesting.

THE MISSIONARY REVIEW OF THE WORLD. Editor, Dr. A. T. Pierson. Undenominational. Gives the best survey of the whole missionary field. Per year, $2. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER. Editor, Rev. Harlan P. Beach. Good for suggestions on missionary meetings, study classes, and methods of creating missionary interest. Published at 80 Institute Place, Chicago, Ill. Per year, 25 cents.

IV.

Booklets.

The following booklets and tracts have been carefully selected. They can be obtained through the Central Office: address Rev. E. A. Schell, D.D., 57 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

DO NOT SAY; or, The Church's Excuses for Neglecting the Heathen. J. Heywood Horsburgh, M.A. 97 pages. 10 cents.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.—An Address by Margaret W. Leitch. 38 pages. 15 cents.

OPEN DOORS.—The Present Opportunities for Christian Work in Foreign Lands. Rev. J. T. Gracey, D.D. 64 pages. 15 cents.

MEDICAL MISSIONS.—Their Claims and Progress. Rev. John Lowe, F.R.C.S.E. 48 pages. 15 cents.

CHINA.—A Study of the Field. Rev. J. T. Gracey, D.D. 48 pages. 15 cents.

INDIA.—A Study of the Field. Rev. Edward Storrow. In two parts. 96 pages. 30 cents.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL OF A BUSY MISSIONARY. T. J. Scott. 25 cents.

V.

Tracts and Pamphlets.

A Romance of Modern Missions. Rev. J. W. Bashford, Ph.D. 3 cents.

Life among the Red Men of America. Rev. Egerton R. Young—a prince of story-tellers. 2 cents.

Prayer and Missions. Robert E. Speer. 5 cents.

The Enthusiasm of God's Kingdom. Ian Maclaren, author of Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush. 1 cent.

Ling Ching Ting, the Converted Opium-smoker. Dr. S. L. Baldwin. 1 cent.

A Missionary Sermon. Dr. Flavius Brost. 1 cent.

Conference Missionary Sermon. Dr. Andrew Longacre. Good on Missionary Giving. 2 cents.

God's Tenth. Dr. A. J. Gordon.

The Message. Bishop C. H. Fowler. Free.

China. Condensation of booklet. Dr. J. T. Gracey. Free.

Our Missionary Society. Dr. J. M. Reid. Free.

The Bible and Missions. Robert P. Wilder. 5 cents.

The Supreme Decision of the Christian Student. George Sherwood Eddy. Good for those contemplating becoming foreign missionaries. 5 cents.

Facts on Foreign Missions. George Sherwood Eddy. Condensed and clear. Two for 1 cent.

Medical Missions. Facts and testimonies to their value and success. Compiled by W. J. Wanless, M.D. 5 cents.

A Mute Appeal. With diagrams showing actual and relative numbers of mankind classified according to religion. Two for 1 cent.

Trifling with a Great Trust. With diagram showing the annual expenditure in the United States compared with gifts to Foreign Missions. Two for 1 cent.

Speedy Christianization of the World. Rev. William Butler. Free.

A Comparative View. Christian work in home and foreign fields. With diagrams. Two for 1 cent.

A Brief for Foreign Missions. Henry Van Dyke, D.D. 5 cents.

Why Should I Go as a Missionary? Rev. A. B. Simpson. 1 cent.

Christianity's Crime. A. B. Simpson. 3 cents.

Africa: Opportunities and Dangers. Rev. E. Y. Mullins. 2 cents.

The Claims of India. A. B. Simpson. 2 cents.

The Japan Mission, 1869–1889. A condensed sketch. Rev. James H. Pettee. 5 cents.

Mexico. Rev. F. M. Ellis. 2 cents.

Needs of South America. A. B. Simpson. 2 cents.

The Land of the Southern Cross—Brazil. Z. C. Taylor. 2 cents.

VI.

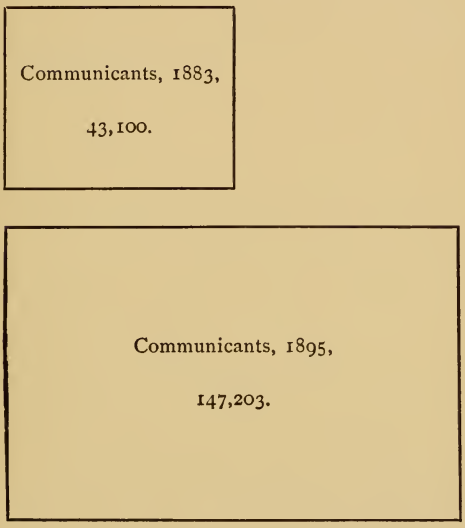
Missionary Map of the World.

Through the generosity of Mr. T. D. Collins the Missionary Society has been enabled to publish a large and beautiful wall map of the world. It was prepared at great expense, and would ordinarily cost much more than the amount for which it is now offered. It is in two styles, and can be had for $5 or $12, according to quality of cloth and coloring, of Missionary Secretaries, 150 Fifth Ave., New York. Every Chapter should have one.

APPENDIX C.

SAMPLE CHARTS.

I.—ARE FOREIGN MISSIONS A SUCCESS?



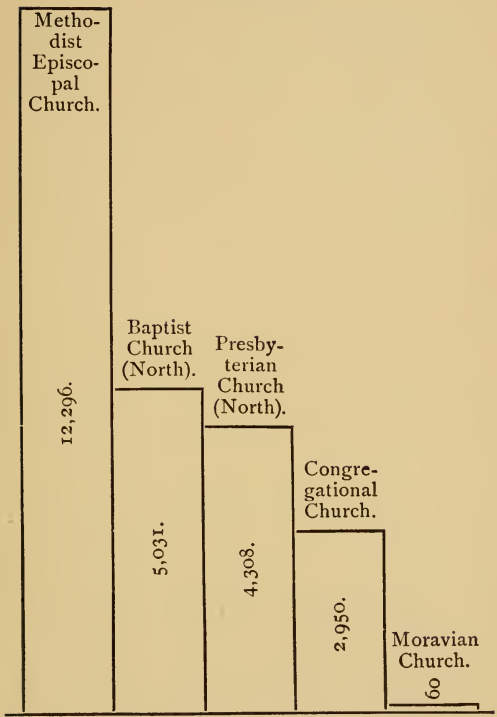
TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH
in the
Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

II—WHY DO WE NEED SO MANY MORE MINISTERS THAN THE HEATHEN?

16,800
Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

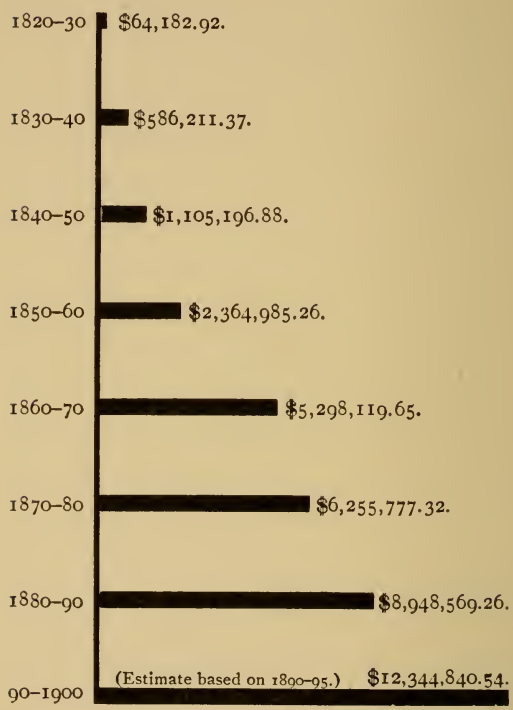
225 Ordained Foreign Missionaries of Methodist Episcopal Church.

III.—A MONUMENT TO OUR INDIFFERENCE.



Number of Church Members to support One Missionary.

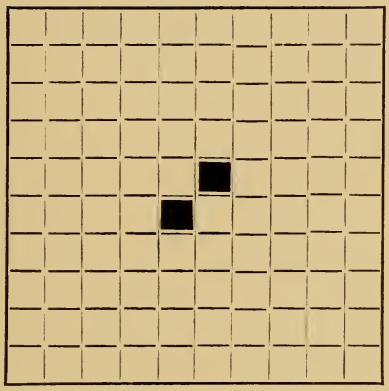
IV.—OUR INCREASING INTEREST.



Contributions to Methodist Episcopal Mission Board by Decades.

V.

DO WE NEED SO MUCH MORE MONEY THAN THE HEATHEN?



$98 for Christian America.

$2 for the Heathen World.

Proportionate Contributions of Church Members in the United States.

VI.—THE FOREIGN AND HOME PARISHES.

One Ordained Missionary to 200,000 Heathen.

o

One Minister to 700 People in the United States.

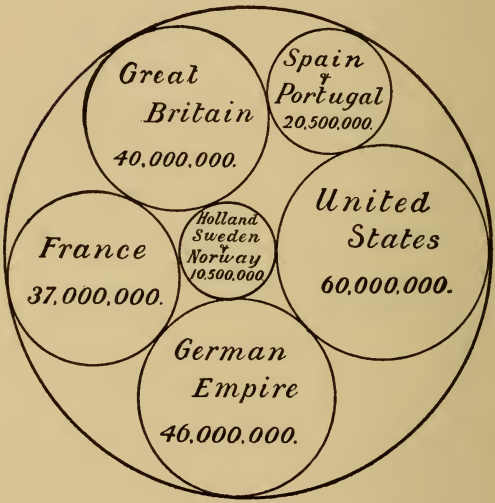
VII.—AREA OF HEATHEN INDIA COMPARED WITH THAT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Area of Great Britain.

Area of India.

(About eighteen times that of Great Britain.)

VIII.—POPULATION OF HEATHEN INDIA COMPARED WITH THAT OF CHRISTIAN COUNTRIES.



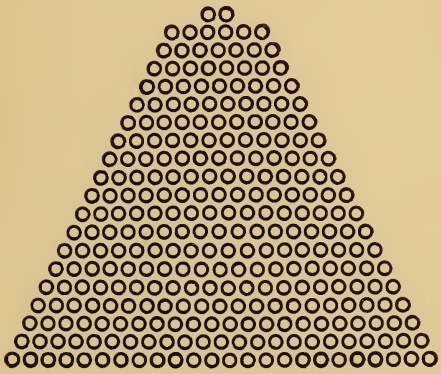
Large Circle, India.

Population, 287,000,000.

IX.—IS THERE NO NEED FOR FOREIGN MISSIONARIES?

India's Missionaries.

(1,600.)



India's Millions.

(287,000,000.)

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